NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1812. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2601.]

The First Lottery that Draws in Boston.

ABSTRACT OF THE SCHEME

Of the Sixth and last Class of DIXVILLE ROAD LOTTERY, which will commence drawing in Boston, the 19th of May next.

One Prize of

10,000 Dollars !

4 Prizes of	$1,000	100 Prizes of	$50
4 do. –	500	100 do. –	20
10 do. –	200	100 do. –	10
80 do. –	100	3986 Prizes of	$8

Not two Blanks to a Prize—and Prizes subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent. only.

☞ As Tickets will rise prior to, and many of the large Prizes will be determined at an early part of the drawing—those who intend adventuring in this excellent Lottery, had better purchase Tickets immediately.

Present price of Tickets Five Dollars—Quarters 137 cents.—☞ Harvard College Prizes, will be received in payment.

Orders for Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery will be received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

☞ *A complete List of Prizes in the Sixth Class of Harvard College Lottery has been received by R. & B. and may be examined at their office gratis.*

Newport, Feb. 7. 1811.

Sales at Auction.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1812, *at* 3 *o'clock P. M. (if fair weather, if not the first fair day after) will be sold at Public Auction.*

ALL the right, title and interest of Mr. JOSEPH BOSS, deceased, in and upon an estate situated on Easton's Point, consisting of a Lot of Land, fronting 100 feet on Bridge-street and 150 feet on second-street, with a two-story Dwelling-House and out buildings thereon standing.—Conditions at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, *On TUESDAY, March* 10, 1812, *at XI o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the first fair day after) at Trinity Church in Newport.*

A NUMBER of PEWS on the lower floor of said Church, agreeably to the original regulations of the Church, and in conformity to an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at June session, 1806, viz :—No's 1, 5, 8, 10, 18, 37, 69 & 76.—The Proprietors who own any of the above Pews, and owe for taxes assessed for repairs, may prevent the sale of the same, by previously paying said assessments to the subscriber.

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Warden.*

Newport, Feb. 8.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c. RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck; bleech'd Sheetings; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by

C. COOK.

Newport, Dec. 6.

Cranston & Shaw

Have just received from the Mills.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, of the most approved inspection, selected particularly for families use, and also a few half barrels, which they will sell at the maket price.

Newport, Nov. 20.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Store, pleasantly situated in Thames-street, lately occupied by *G. W. Martin & Co.*

Also, To Let,

The STORES on Scott's Wharf, from No 1 to 5, on the North side.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 2.

30,000 Dollars!

The Next,

And one of the most splendid Lotteries ever offered to the public, is

Union College, No. 3.

☞ *Only* 1 1-4 *Blanks to a Prize.*

SCHEME.

1	prize of $30,000	is	$30,00
1	25,000		25,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
3	2,000		6,000
7	1,000		7,000
20	500		10,000
30	200		6,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		5,000
18200	10		182,000
18,615 Prizes, 26,385 Blanks.			315,000

☞ *About* 1¾ *Blanks to a Prize.*

Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

It will positively commence drawing in the city of New-York on the fourth Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw each day until completed.

Present Price of Whole Tickets, $8 60.—Quarters $2 25—but will soon rise. Prize Tickets in Harvard College Lottery taken in payment.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery will be received by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

(No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,)

Newport, Jan. 24.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assotment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, June 7.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

NOTWITHSTANDING the scarcity of Hardware Goods, have recently replenished their stock, and have for sale as heretofore, an excellent assortment, which includes as usual, Nails sheet Lead, sheet Iron, cast Iron Stoves, &c. &c.—*Also*, Swedes Iron in flat and square bars.

Newport, Nov. 22.

Cheap Goods.

S. & J. F. Townsend,

At their Stores, No's. 157 & 173 *Thames-street, sign of the Eagle.*

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods, of the first quality, which cannot fail to please the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9.

NOTICE

THE Co-Partnership of VAUGHN & ALLEY having expired, the subscriber intends to reside in this city, and will devote his time to the *Commission Business* in general.

DANIEL VAUGHN.

Charleston, (S.C.) Nov. 6.

FIRST LOTTERY TO BE DRAWN IN BOSTON.

10,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !

DIXVILLE ROAD LOTTERY 6th and last Class, will commence drawing in Boston the 19th of May next.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000
4	Do.	1,000
4	do.	500
10	do.	200
80	do.	100
100	do.	50
100	do.	20

Besides small Prizes.—Not two Blanks to a Prize.—Deduction 12 1-2 per cent only.

Tickets in the above Lottery, and in the Grand Harvard College Lottery, 7th Class, may be obtained by Orders left at the Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office of

J. C. SHAW,

Who pays all Prizes punctually as soon as due.—Prize Tickets in the Harvard College Lottery will be taken in payment.

Managers List in the Harvard College Lottery has been received, and may be examined gratis at the above Office.

Newport, Feb. 6.

TO LET,

THAT very spacious and pleasant Dwelling-House, with all the conveniences, No. 209, Thames-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber, with the out buildings adjoining thereto, together with an excellent Garden, containing many choice fruit trees.—Terms made easy, and possession given the 25th March next.—For further particulars, apply to

JAMES R. DOCKRAY.

Newport, Feb. 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS on the 3d inst. the House of *Ryberg & Company*, of which I the undersigned Consul of the United States for the Kingdom of Denmark, am a co-partner, having advertised in the public News-papers, No. 155, requesting the holders of bonds or shares in the *Warsynsel Privateering Company*, to call at their Counting-House, and receive a dividend of 100 Dollars per share, with 4 per cent. interest for one year, which advertisement has apparently excited observations unfavourable to my character, and has induced the American Minister resident at this Court, to desire such explanations as may be satisfactory in that view. It has become therefore my duty to myself, as well as to the government, by which I have the honour to be employed, to make the following explanation, of the transaction to which the said advertisement refers, viz :—The said House of *Ryberg & Co.* being Bankers for a certain Mr. *M. Bang*, of Flaustrand, were by letter from him ordered to pay the above sum to the Stockholders in the said Company, agreeable to an order of the Directors thereof, and to charge the same to his account. This I trust sufficiently explains the Advertisement, but in order to prevent any false impression which it may have made here, or which it may make in America, and being determined to preserve inviolate my honour, and that of the American Consulate; I am induced not only to deny all interest in this Company and their Privateers, but to publicly to declare, that neither myself, nor the said House of Ryberg & Co. for its account, have been or now are in any way concerned in privateers, or privateering.—And I therefore offer a reward of Ten Thousand Specie Rix-Dollars, to any person or persons who will prove that either myself or the said House, have had, or either now have, directly or indirectly, any share in, or interest or profit arising from any privateer whatsoever, or have been in any way concerned in privateering.—While I feel a confidence, this public statement of facts will not only leave my public character without reproach, but will silence all unfavourable reports on this subject, I trust it will completely satisfy the commercial friends of the House, both here and in America, that the confidence heretofore reposed in them has not been misplaced.

H. R. SAABYE,

Consul for the United States for the Kingdom of Denmark.

Copenhagen, 21st July, 1811.

WRITING-PAPER & Stationary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for sale,

SEVENTY-EIGHT Reams of Brandywine Foolscap, Letter, Demy, and Royal Paper, and a few reams of Vellum Foolscap, of a superior quality to any ever before received from this Manufactory.—Sixty reams of Foolscap No. 1 & 2, manufactured in Milton.—Also 50 reams of Burbank's Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him, and a large supply of Burbank's Pot No. 1 & 2, of an excellent qualtity, and 60 reams of Letter-Paper, of a much better quality than ever before sold at the same price.—Also, 100 reams of WRAPPING-PAPER, of a superior quality, and warranted to contain 24 sheets in each quire.

The above will be sold (in either large or small quantities) at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

They have also just received,

Two Cases of English and American *STATIONARY* The Stationary is of the first quality, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices. Among which are, a few reams of best gilt edged, plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot-pressed English Paper, and a few reams elegant embossed Note Paper, of a great variety of colors, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet-Paper.—Red and black Wafers and Sealing-Wax.—Middleton's best black and red lead Pencils.—Real Dutch and English Quills, from $4 to 50 cents per hundred.—A few groce of genuine Walkden's genuine British Ink Powder.—Slates and Slate Pencils.—More than Twenty different kinds of Visiting Cards, some of which are very elegant.

Account Books.

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail,) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

☞ There is always for sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of standard Books on Law, Physic, Divinity, and miscellaneous literature, Dictionaries in various languages, with a general assortment of Classical and other School-Books, &c—Books, not for sale as above, procured at short notice.—Universities, Society Libraries, and persons who wish to purchase in quantities, will be supplied upon as good terms as can be procured at any regular Book-Store in America.

January 3, 1812.

ATTENTION !!!

A BOUNTY of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, with 160 *Acres of Land*, and three months additional pay at the expiration of the service, is offered to able-bodied Citizens, who are willing to enlist under the National Standard.—Application to be made at either of the Garrisons in the Harbour of Newport.

Newport, Jan. 30. tbc.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Has for sale,

3 Pipes of old Madeira WINE.

Newport, Nov. 22.

TO LET,

A VERY excellent FARM near Mount-Hope in Bristol, of about 170 Acres, with excellent Orcharding, &c. The subscriber will rent said Farm for any space of time from one to five years, with or without stock. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended, and give security for a faithful performance of the Lease.

JAMES D'WOLF.

Bristol, Jan. 29. 6w

Congress.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, January 29.

Speech of Mr. GILES on the Volunteer Bill.

THE amendment to the first section, reported by a select committee of the Senate, to strike out the word "fifty," and insert "twenty-five," so as to reduce the number of volunteers proposed to be raised to 25,000, being under consideration—

Mr. GILES rose and opposed at length the bill as it came from the house, reserving to himself the privilege of acting on the proposed amendment according to the result of further reflections. He believed the bill would be productive of no practical efficacy: it proposed a force which could not be raised; and if raised from the short period of its service, in the event of serious hostilities, would be utterly incompetent to effect the objects of those hostilities. The bill would be inoperative, because in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont, and he presumed in other states, no power or provision existed, by which these volunteers could be commissioned so as to perform the contemplated service; and if the government were deprived of the volunteers in Massachusetts and Vermont, he did not know where they could obtain volunteers for the object which, he believed, all branches of the government had in view. He presumed that this system of volunteers was the favorite system of the government; and this he inferred from their having recommended to the other house the raising of 10,000 regulars only, and from the message of the President, sent in after both houses had passed the bill for raising 25,000 regulars, and communicating the late correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Munroe, as a ground for urging Congress to persevere in the preparations they were engaged in making. The President must therefore have deemed a volunteer force essential for the contemplated service. And here he observed, he thought, this correspondence with the British envoy, which afforded evidence of "continued hostility" towards us, furnished matter of sufficient importance to press upon congress the utility of hastening their measures of preparation, that the other business of the department of state might have been allowed to repose long enough for a reply to have been made to Mr. Foster before nearly a month had elapsed after the date of his letter. He did not advert to this circumstance, from any want of respect to the government—he should always treat them with the highest respect. He should prefer the reduction of the number of volunteers to 25,000, rather than the retention of the 50,000, because it would increase the momentum of actual force, and decrease the expenses, about which so much had been said, surely, he said, he did not mean that it would not increase the momentum of force proposed by the other house, but that proposed by the executive. The executive had asked for ten thousand regulars, and 50,000 volunteers, in all 60,000 men; the other house had agreed to give him 85,000. The proposed amendment would therefore bring the quantum of force down nearly to the executive requisition. But the bill proposed a force which would be utterly inefficient, as all other volunteer bills had been. The returns under the thirty thousand volunteer law, passed two or three years ago, were so few that the Secretary of War did not register them! He asked, how efficient could that species of force be, of which the chief magistrate did not think it worth while to have a record kept? It was only a formidable display of armies on paper; a tender of services, which only produced very handsome replies from the President! He did not censure the Secretary of War or the President, very far from it; the defect had been in the law. He begged gentlemen to look seriously at the subject; if a war should ensue, it must be a serious one. The responsibility attached to congress of placing an adequate force in the hands of the executive for the objects of the war; but if they passed a law which would give the President only a nominal force, totally incompetent to effect any desirable object, he, for one, should be unwilling to take any share of responsibility upon himself.

Mr. G. said, he had been reproached the other day with a preference of regulars to volunteers; and volunteers were said to be most congenial to the constitution than regular armies. He said, that volunteers were not mentioned in the constitution at all—they had never been recommended by General

Washington, and no law had been passed to raise volunteers, until the year after that great man left the administration. They were an invention, a theory of modern days. The constitution had authorised armies without restriction; the only restriction at least was as to the time for which appropriations for their support could be made. And with respect to the assertion, that the constitution never meant to sanction the idea of offensive war he asked, whether it could for a moment be supposed that the wise framers of that instrument were ignorant that Canada and Florida existed on our borders? He said those virtuous and patriotic men had too much wisdom to resrict congress to defensive war. The idea was absurd; it was one of the fruitful visionary notions of the day. Mr. G. objected to this bill, because he feared it was intended to supersede the army. Before he proceeded to demonstrate its inefficiency, and the impolicy of short enlistments, he would notice one or two circumstances connected with the proceedings at this session. He knew that the world had been very busy in ascribing to him motives of hostility to the administration. What was the fact? The measures which he had advocated would protect the administration. The time was coming when its character would be tested; and surely efficient measures for trying times would best bring its real character to light. But the language which had been indulged in abroad, and here too was calculated to subvert the freedom of discussion and deliberation in this body. If a legislature were of any use, at all, it was to exercise its own judgment, and aid the other functionaries of the government, according to the best result of that judgment, formed upon a mature deliberation.—Desert the standard of your own judgment, Mr. President, and where will you find fidelity in any other standard? You are always certain that it is faithful; but you are not so with respect to the judgment of your friends. He disclaimed the idea of subscribing to the infallibility of any men. If such doctrine can be adopted, it was only necessary for this or that man to point to his favorite measures, and they must be agreed to, whether right or wrong. He had always understood the favorite motto of the republicans to be, "measures and not men:" but this doctrine is now inverted. You have only to look at the man, and applaud or condemn the measures. The man himself, and not the measures, constitutes the test of their wisdom. He never would abandon himself to such a principle; and in supporting any measure, he should follow the dictates of his own judgment, if he stood alone, and were certain of being overwhelmed by popular clamor. He could rely upon his own judgment; but he could not upon popular opinion, which was as variable as the wind. But though he had thus condemned the authority of names, he would shelter himself under a great name on this occasion. In his youthful political days, he did not now hesitate to confess, he had distrusted General Washington as a statesman; he had never doubted his patriotism or his talents as a soldier. But when he had felt a want of confidence in this great man, as a statesman, he had little experience; he was surrounded by visionary theories. But from further experience, further information, and further reflection, although he was not prepared to subscribe to all the measures of that gentleman's administration, he was fearful that, "take him all in all, "we shall never see his like again."

Here Mr. G. made various quotations, from "Marshall's Life of Washington," to shew, that, from the commencement to the end of the revolutionary war, our illustrious Commander in Chief was convinced of the fatal impolicy of short enlistments: That he was urgent in pressing upon Congress the necessity of changing their plan, in this respect; and that he imputed the loss and the failure of the expedition of the brave Montgomery against Quebec, and various other disasters, to the same pernicious principle of short enlistments. Indeed, said Mr. G. it appeared from this history, that short enlistments of our regular troops had very nigh strangled our independence in its cradle; nothing but a divine interposition could have enabled us, under all circumstances, to have achieved it. He treated the fears of danger to our liberties, from a regular force of 35,000 men, as perfectly visionary; and all the quotations which had been drawn from history to shew the dangers of standing armies were inapplicable to the United States. Of whom would our army be composed? Of officers and men, who were born and raised in the love of liberty; but, supposing they should turn their arms against their country, could gentlemen seriously apprehend so much danger, when the United States had a military force of [illegible] men, with arms in their hands? Was this the case with the states of Greece; or with France, when Bonaparte usurped the government? Certainly not.—The body of the people in Greece were slaves—The people of France did not understand what liberty was; they had, besides, seen blood streaming from the beginning to the end of the revolution, [illegible] made no resistance [illegible] a change of government; they had no arms in their hands; the Parisian mob were only to be gained over to the Usurper, and things were settled.

Mr. Bibb supported the utility of volunteers. He said, they would be composed of the best blood of the nation.—He was opposed to drafts of militia. He said amendments might be made to this bill, which would obviate some of the objections of the hon. gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles.) As to short enlistments, he had been informed by many experienced revolutionary officers, that troops once enlisted for a short period, might easily be re-enlisted. He had been surprized, that the gentleman should have reflected so much upon popular opinion. He said the people were not as variable in their opinions, as members of Congress.—He expressed his confidence in the Secretary of State; and he accounted for the delay in his reply to Mr. Foster's letter of Dec. 17, by adverting to the great press of business which he had to transact. He censured the hon. gentleman from Virginia, for having introduced the Secretary in the manner in which he had done it. He did suppose, from the unanimity with which Mr. Monroe's nomination had been confirmed, that the gentleman, whatever private bickerings might have taken place, would have refrained from shewing his displeasure towards the Secretary of State on public affairs. Mr. B. said, although he respected the hon. gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) he would place more confidence in his fidelity, if he did not so frequently show his personal hostility to men, with whom he might have been displeased for some personal cause.

Gen. S. Smith said, the committee of the Senate had proposed to reduce the number of volunteers, because it would lessen the expences of the preparations which were making; a consideration which was entitled to great attention at this time.—He did not believe that 5,000 volunteers would be engaged by this bill—he hoped 1,000 might. He expressed more confidence in drafted militia, than in the proposed volunteers. If he believed that these volunteers would be sent to Canada, where they would certainly be cut up, he would not vote for the bill; but he did not believe they would be sent there.—Gen. S. recited several facts, from his own history and experience, to prove the inutility of short enlistments. He said, experience had taught him, that men enlisted for a short time, would hardly ever re-enlist.—He should not hesitate to vote for the volunteer bill, if it were not that it contained an appropriation; if it produced no benefit, it would do no harm.—An adequate regular force had already been provided for. He said, the volunteers, who would have officers not of their own choice, might serve them, as the French duke was served by his volunteers, when he commanded them to "present—fire!"—They told him, he must say, "Be so good, gentlemen, as to present;" "be so good, gentlemen, as to fire!"—He said, he should vote on every measure, according to his judgment of its merits, without inquiring whether it came from this or from that quarter.

Thursday, January 30.

This day, while the volunteer bill was under consideration, Mr. Gregg said, that it had been the general opinion of the members of the Senate's committee on foreign relations, that no military man would be willing to risk his reputation on the invasion of Canada with an army of volunteers; that an army of disciplined regulars alone would be competent to ensure success in such an expedition; and that it was thought that 16 or 17,000 effectives, who would be raised by the bill for raising the nominal number of 25,000 regulars, would be sufficient to attain the occupation of the British provinces. He said, he could not foresee any advantages which the attempt to authorize the acceptance of volunteers could produce. The bill might, however, do no harm. When the committee of foreign relations, he said, first met, a proposition was made to raise an army of 25,000 regulars, to be enlisted, and rendezvoused at St. Albans by the first of April next. This proposition was not acceded to; but hence, nevertheless, had originated the bill for raising such a force.

Gen. Bradley said, gentlemen were mistaken about the nature and character of volunteers.—They would be the most efficient force. Vermont alone could produce 10,000 select volunteers, well disciplined and armed, who would beat a similar force of the best appointed legions of the Emperor Napoleon. They could drive them out of Canada in a short time; and if necessary, they could drive the whole of them into the eternal world! They could whip the 25,000 regulars of Mr. Giles. He said, these were the men who longed for a chance to avenge their country's wrongs; they thought Congress pusillanimous—cowards. He said, the country was all fire and fight from Passamaquoddy to St Mary's; and if government would act with spirit, it would soon see the ability and will of these volunteers to fight. He said, they would not ask whether the Constitution authorized the President to march them into Canada. Congress, he added, had better go home, if they did not intend to relieve the country and commerce from their present depressed, degraded and ruinous state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 31.

MR. BACON, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported two bills, which were twice read and referred to the committee of the whole. The one making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1812; the other for the support of the additional military force for the same year.

The order of the day, the bill making provision for arming and classing the militia, was called up.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr Mitchell's motion to strike out the first section, (that for classing.) Yeas 38, Nays 64.

Mr. Lacock was opposed to the distribution of the arms by the United States—he therefore offered an amendment, leaving the distribution to the Governors of the states and territories.

A considerable debate took place on this motion, including the merits of the bill generally. The motion to amend was lost. Yeas 48, Nays 67.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to many provisions of the bill, though not averse to arming. He disliked the classing, by which those of the junior class from 21 to 31 were liable to be called into service for a term not exceeding one year, while those of the minor class, from 18 to 21, were liable only for 3 months, and those of the senior class, from 31 to 45, for only 6 months. He objected to imprisoning for 90 days such as might lose or dispose of a gun, and could not pay for it. He likewise disliked the privilege of employing substitutes.

Mr. Bigelow objected to marking the guns with "militia of the United States." the constitution recognizing no such militia.

The house adjourned without deciding the question before them, or ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Feb. 3.

The petition of a Mr. Leonard, of the District of Maine, praying liberty to import from the Island of Jamaica, certain goods purchased before the 2d of February last, was presented by Mr. Widgery, and by the House referred to the committee of the whole to whom had been referred the bill embracing that subject.

Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of Murray, Mitchell and others, of New-York, praying the encouragement of malt liquors, by some measures that should reduce the consumption of ardent spirits. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures

Mr. Ormsby, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the relief of Christopher Miller. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The Speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia

Certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio favourable to the contemplated Canal from the Lakes to the Hudson, and urging the assistance of the general government, were read and referred to the committee on Canals.

A statement was received from the Secretary at war of contracts made with that department the last year. Ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States respecting a certain road in Ohio.

The bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1812, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for arming and classing the militia was taken up.

Mr. Tallmadge made a long and conclusively argumentative speech against the bill, as unconstitutional and inexpedient.

He was followed on the same side by Mr. Law, each speaking above an hour. Mr. Law, in a calm, lucid, critical examination of the bill found nothing but unconstitutionality, nullity, cruelty, inexpediency or absurdity, section after section, from the beginning to the end. Never was a poor bill so completely murdered. There was scarcely a sentence in it that was not exceptionable.

Mr. Williams chairman of the committee who drafted the bill, said a few words in answer to, (or rather *after*,) the gentlemen from Connecticut. Mr. Tallmadge made a short reply. Mr. Wright of Maryland spoke some time in favor of the bill, with his *usual* energy and eloquence: and then the house adjourned, without taking the question of engrossment for a third reading.

Tuesday, February 4.

A bill for repealing a section of the U. S. Bank Law, by which the bills of that Bank are made a lawful tender in the discharge of Custom-House Bonds, was read twice.

A statement of the goods imported in 1810, in foreign vessels, was presented, and ordered to be printed.

A statement of the pay, rations, &c of the Naval Officers and Midshipmen, was also received and ordered to be printed.

The passage of the Militia Bill was again opposed as unconstitutional and expensive; but on the question shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading? the votes were Ayes 62, Noes 59.—So the bill passed to be engrossed.

A bill for raising a corps of Flying Artillery, was read twice.

The Seaboard Fortifications appropriation Bill, was read twice. ☞ *This bill appropriates One Million of Dollars for the purpose.*

Wednesday, February 5.

The Bill for arming and classing the militia was read a third time; and on the yeas and nays being taken on its final passage, was lost, 58 to 55.

The Bill for appropriating one million of dollars for fortifications, was called up; and, after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Cheves, Talmadge, Mitchill, Potter, Wright, Sheffey, and Widgery, spoke in its favour and Messrs. Hall and Rhea against it, was carried, 88 to 25

In committee of the whole, the House took up the consideration of the bills making appropriations for the military and naval establishments for the year 1812, the bill making appropriations for the six companies of mounted rangers, and the bill making appropriations for the additional military force. The blanks were filled, the bills reported, agreed to by the house, and ordered to a third reading on the morrow.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for detaching 100,000 of the militia. The bill authorises the President to call for the whole, or a part, who are to be ready at a moment's warning, for a term not exceeding six months; if called into service the pay and rations to be similar to those of the regular army, and appropriates one million of dollars. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, authorising the clerk of the House to cause to be published in all the papers which publish the laws of the United States, the bill for classing and arming the militia, which was rejected yesterday. After a little debate, this appeal to the people was rejected; 30 only for it.

The bill for the support of six companies of Rangers; that for the support of the additional military force, and that for the support of the navy, all for the year 1812, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Condit offered a resolution, directing the committee on military affairs to bring in a bill for arming the militia. The resolution was adopted without a division.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary, and present army of the United States. The bill was agreed to and reported to the House. On the engrossment for a third reading, the yeas were 54, noes 38.

By the last Mail.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, JAN. 2[illegible]

ANOTHER Earthquake was most distinctly felt in this city on Thursday morning last, about nine o'clock.—Some persons were rocked in their chairs. Some staggered as they stood. Hanging keys oscillated. Doors and windows flapped. Bedsteads and tall articles of furniture were moved to and fro. Those who were at breakfast saw a violent ripple on the surface of tea and coffee. A few ran out of their houses in great alarm. The convulsion was more sensibly felt on the hill than below it; in high than low houses. We distinctly felt two of these convulsions, within the lapse of 15 or 20 minutes between them.

These are indeed times of wonder.—Comets—eclipses—tornadoes—earthquakes—in the age of superstition, these were held to be portentous signs. Powers of the physical world, are you not satisfied? Are not your omens already out?—Does not the conflagration of the theatre verify your superstitious auguries? Are not the ashes of our citizens enough?—But this is the language of superstition. To the eye of the bigot, there seems to be a mysterious sympathy between the revolutions of the moral and physical world. But truth abjures such absurdities. Was so large a mass as the Comet whirled from its immense circuit to speak to the inhabitants of this smaller globe? Was the moon quickened in her orbit?—No; it was the regular course of her motion, for on these data the astronomers had predicted the eclipse of the sun; and what is history now, was once prophecy from their lips. The laws of earthquakes are just as regular, but more unknown to us; because these work out of sight, in the very bowels of the earth.

Away then with these chimeras!—They are only worthy of these ingenious days of witchcraft, when if an old woman sank in the water, she was innocent, if she swam, she was guilty and was to be burnt for a witch. Away with all the dregs of those "degenerate days."—Whether they are the tales of the nursery or of old women; whether we are told of the fate of nations in an eclipse, or of a friend's death in the winding-sheet of a candle; whether it be a dream, or the visions of a bigot, just let loose from prison, they are equally at war with the lessons of philosophy.—Where is the connection between the sign and the event? What is it that links them together? Where is the *cause* or where the *effect*?

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 6.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

An arrival at Annapolis, from Bordeaux, brings letters and papers to the 20th Dec. The President's message had been published at Paris, without comment. The appointment of Mr. Barlow had given pleasure to the French government; but nothing had been effected by him to relieve the embarrassments on our commerce. The papers mention that the Prussian army was reduced to the peace establishment; that a temporary suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Turks and Russians; that nothing of any consequence had recently taken place in Spain

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, November 30.

"Since our last advices, there has been no change affecting our commercial relations, nor any material alteration in the market. Notwithstanding the large quantities of Sugar and Coffee sold by government within the last two months, these articles continue in demand, and will no doubt command high prices, as long as the present system is maintained, and they import under imperial licences only. This government appears desirous of encouraging the importation of Rice and Flour, the harvest being short in several parts of France. New Rice 60 francs per 100lb. free of duty, which is reduced [illegible] 5 sols per quintal. Flour worth [illegible] francs per barrel. Hides, Potash, and dried Codfish, meet ready sales. Fine Cottons daily becoming more scarce and much demanded—inferior qualities unsaleable, government had sold large quantities at low prices."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 7.

The following account of a nefarious plan to extort money from an individual, and the directions of those who attempted to execute it, is an evidence of the superior regulation of our Police, and of the attention and activity of its officers.—While we regret that any of the human species should be so lost, as to be guilty of crimes like the one here recorded, we are happy to find that the vigilance of our Police and its Officers is such as to preclude all possibility of success in such an undertaking.

On Wednesday morning a very respectable lady of this city, received an anonymous letter stating that the writers were in great distress, and were desperate. That they were determined to have money, at any rate; and that she must deposit before nine o'clock [illegible] of bricks behind [illegible] Broadway, the sum of [illegible] silver or gold, or [illegible] or poison.—[illegible] application [illegible] she should [illegible] to deposit [illegible] a bag containing [illegible] and other small coin [illegible] by its weight to be [illegible].—In the evening she deposited the bag accordingly. In the mean time the police officers took the measures to detect any one who should appear to take up the bag.—Justice W[illegible]ner, Messrs. Townley, Dusenbury [illegible] Martin, Marshals, stationed themselves in situations to observe every thing [illegible] should occur.—Soon after the lady deposited the bag, and her carriage [illegible] driven off, two gentlemen, to appearance, were seen to walk past the P[illegible]rama, but did not approach the place of deposit.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the same *gentlemen* returned and went to the pile of bricks:—One of them took up the bag, and finding the feeling it contained money, supposed, of course, they had the [illegible] they had demanded.—They were [illegible] to make off with their prize, when officers coming from their stations [illegible] ed them, and soon lodged them [illegible] place of safety.—They were yesterday morning examined—their names Wadsworth and Douglass. In the [illegible] et of Wadsworth was found a l[illegible] from the Secretary of War, informing him that he is appointed an Ensign [illegible] the new army about to be raised.

Conspirators—The grand jury yesterday found a bill against the two *gentlemen*, mentioned in our paper [illegible] evening, Wadsworth and Douglass [illegible] conspiracy. They were arraigned [illegible] the bar this day, tried and found [illegible]—The sentence of the law has been pronounced upon them.

On the trial it came out that the same *gentlemen* were about [illegible] ago examined before the officers [illegible] police, on a charge of having counterfeit money; but were discharged for want of evidence.

Earthquake.—Yesterday morning, half past four o'clock, a small [illegible] an Earthquake was felt in this [illegible] During the last two months, [illegible] and every town in the United [illegible] the southward of us, have been [illegible] with one or more earthquakes

A shock of an Earthquake was [felt in] Philadelphia, on Friday morn-

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

Late from Lisbon.

Lisbon papers to the 28th Dec. have been received at Philadelphia. They state no other political news, than that Gen. Blake was still defending Valencia against the French army under Suchet, and that his position and resources were highly favorable. Markets at Lisbon good; flour, 14 50 *a* 15 dols.

Still Later.

The ship Thomas, Capt. Mantor, for this port, arrived at the Vineyard on Tuesday morning last, 36 days from Lisbon. Two gentlemen, passengers, arrived in town last evening, and report that the contending armies were in winter quarters and no movements expected soon. Lord Wellington was at Lisbon. A number of transports had just arrived from England with troops, horses, &c.—No information from Spain later than before reported. Markets dull, flour 14 dols. corn about 2 dolls. several vessels had sailed for other ports, and others kept their cargoes on board, hoping for better sales. Last accounts from Gibraltar, flour 17 *a* 18 dollars.

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1812.

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 6.

"The House of Representatives yesterday negatived, on its third reading, the bill for classifying and arming the Militia of the United States, by a majority of three votes. The details and principle of this bill have been debated for some days; and the day before it was rejected, there was a majority of three in favor of its passage to a third reading.

"The several appropriation bills for the old army, the additional military force, the corps of rangers, and the navy, passed to a third reading yesterday in the House of Representatives.

"The different appropriation bills which have passed various stages in Congress, assign about Thirteen Millions of Dollars, for armies, stores, fortifications, &c. How this sum is to be obtained is not yet upon the carpet.

"The Supreme Court of the United States met at the capitol in this city on Monday last, present Judges Livingston, Washington, Todd, Duval and Story. We are concerned to learn that Judge Marshall, by the overturning of the stage, met with an accident, a fracture of the collar-bone we believe, which prevents his attendance."

From the New-York Gazette, of Monday last.

We have a letter from our correspondent at Washington, stating, that five out of the seven of the Committee on Foreign Relations, cannot agree as to *ulterior* measures; and have agreed to let the session die away, with a determination, however, to do something with the non-importation act, in relation to which considerable disagreement prevails. The same letter says, there are too many obstacles in the way to attack the unoffending Canadians—and that, at present, it is advisable, whatever may be *said*, to *do* nothing.

It is rumoured at Washington that Congress is about to adjourn, to meet again the last of May.

From the N. Y. Columbian, (a democratic paper,) of Monday last.

A correspondent of the Columbian, at Washington, says—"I was told today, with a considerable degree of confidence, that there would be an arrangement with the British government before three months—the authority is respectable."

In the democratic paper of last week somebody says—"It is *reported* there are a quantity [of arms] deposited in this town of the best kind, for the use of the militia, which have been offered by the government of the United States to our General Assembly, and they have been rejected by them, particularly by the Representatives of this town." And again, in the paper of last Wednesday, another, or the same somebody, "*has heard something*" of the same kind.—We should be [illegible] know whether this hearsay, [illegible] somebody, or any other somebody, is ready to assert boldly, that there is one word of truth in the story they are retailing, (if they did not make it); or whether they mean only to avail themselves of this mode of speech, to induce others to believe what they themselves know to be false.—If they have no better stuff than this to begin their electioneering campaign with, they had better strike their tents—or, (as is usual with them) reserve their fabrications, until it shall be too late to expose them.

NAVY.

A more auspicious moment to place our naval establishment upon a respectable footing could not arrive. We find the federalists to a man voting for the bill, those federalists accused of throwing difficulties in the way of government and endeavoring to thwart and embarrass all its operations. Nevertheless the democrats have defeated the measure, after spinning out time and consuming weeks in discussing it.—these very democrats who threaten to wage war in defence of maritime rights, to protect commerce and "defend the religion of our flag." Could the previous question have been enforced upon the majority ten days ago, what an awkward predicament they would have been in by this time. This arbitrary rule of the house at this time could be so used as to make its authors repent that it ever existed. More than two days not being allowed for any one subject, we should get along a little faster with our war preparations, or rather we should hasten "*the arrival of the period when ulterior measures consistent with the honor of the country*" will be thought of.

Touching these naval preparations it is due to the federal party to have their sentiments well understood. To this end, we hope to see in print, a speech delivered by Mr. Quincy, a sketch of which has met our eye, and given so much satisfaction that we think the people entitled to have it entire.—The sentiments uttered by Mr. Quincy do honor to our party, and will be admired by every well affected man in the Union. Mr Quincy would have "a 74 gun ship for every commercial city to protect the character and dignity of the government. *Not an American ship or seaman should be touched near our seaports without being regained by the national arm.*" And yet the very men who feel all the sympathy for impressed Americans, who come forward as the champions of commerce, refuse a navy to defend our dearest rights, and confine all their patriotism to raising a dreadful war-whoop, traducing federalists, and projecting schemes to frighten instead of fighting our enemies. Ere long the 12th Congress will be reputed little better than the Rump Parliament.

Bal. Fed Republican.

FROM THE PHILA. TRUE AMERICAN.

FRENCH TARIFF.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

In the Senate of the United States, a few days since, Gen. Samuel Smith, a democratic Senator from the State of Maryland, speaking of the ignorance of the administration as to the terms of the French Tariff, which had been asked for by the Senate, said, that although the Executive, with the assistance of their Charge d'Affaires, before Mr. Barlow's appointment, and with his assistance since his arrival in France, (the beginning of September) during which interval, to his knowledge, 50 or 60 vessels at least had arrived from that country, and with the help of the French Ambassador, and the Consul General, were unable to furnish the Document required; *he* had a Book (which he would undertake to say, was at the office of every French Consulate in the United States) that gave full information on the subject.—He then read an account of sales of a cargo of Tobacco shipped to Hamburg by Robert Gillmore and Sons, of Baltimore; out of 380 hogsheads, the Emperor, "who loves the Americans," took 230, *for payment of the Tariff in kind*, and immediately exposed them to sale, which, with other sales of a similar nature, so reduced the price of the article, that the 150 hogsheads which remained to the owner, fell, I think, 350 dollars short of paying costs and charges.—*This same Gen. Smith has outwardly* been the advocate for war; yet he said, on this occasion, that in a commercial point of view, the war had no object; that the orders in council did not more effectually prevent trade to the Continent, than the Emperor's municipal regulations; that if they were revoked to-morrow, the trade alluded to would not be worth a farthing.

To what a condition has democracy reduced our Country. Her councils distracted—no system—no plan of operation.—Faction upon faction exists among the majority, each afraid of a premature disclosure of its views—each afraid to encounter the denunciation of their party. Giles has been denounced, and it is believed a majority of the Senate are disaffected to the Administration. Some of the democratic members are so alarmed about Gallatin's report, which, by the bye, was meant to cool their warlike spirits more than any thing else—for they talk of adjournment, for the purpose of asking their constituents how they are to act. But the federalists will I hope oppose this, unless they agree to take off the restrictive system—then let them adjourn as soon as possible—for no good results from their being together.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Langdon, of New-Hampshire has declined being a candidate for re-election; and we learn, that the Honourable JEREMIAH SMITH will be the candidate who will unite the votes, and the zealous interest of all the friends of unrestricted commerce, and honourable peace, in that highly respectable State. The election will be in March.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a numerous and respectable Convention of Citizens, from all parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at Boston, the past week, it was *unanimously* resolved to recommend for the suffrages of the Free and Independent people of Massachusetts, at the ensuing election—CALEB STRONG, for Governor—and WILLIAM PHILLIPS, for Lieutenant-Governor.

We are extremely happy in welcoming the safe return of our fellow-citizens, Capt. EBENEZER CLARKE, and Messrs. PELEG SANFORD, WILLIAM OMAN and Son, who sailed from this port on the 23d December last (the day before the great storm) which wrecked so many staunch [illegible]) with provisions for the N[illegible] market, in a small sloop, own[illegible] men.—All hopes of their [illegible] abandoned. Happily, after [illegible] sent about fifty-two days [illegible] of until a few days since [illegible] their hom[illegible] by land, having lo[illegible] lives.—No hin[illegible] pre-[illegible] great constitution [illegible] saved [illegible] of [illegible] at 10 A. M. [illegible] E. [illegible] 24th, [illegible] cks off [illegible] devil's [illegible] haul'd [illegible] under the [illegible] our boat off deck [illegible] under bare poles, with [illegible] M. was hove down on her b[illegible] and shifted the hold so that we [illegible] walk the length of the keelson; we [illegible] get the hold in as good order as possible, and scudded under bare poles till 6 A. M. Dec. 25, then hove too, [illegible] and rigging all frozen, a gale of wind with snow and rain. Dec. 26, at 9 A. M. set a two-reef main sail and steered S. W. light wind and calm until 1 P. M. 27th, lat. by obs. 39, at 10 P. M. wind increased, at 12 reef'd mainsail and scudded 'till 2 A. M. 28th, down mainsail and scudded under the head of the jib, wind N. to E. at 6 A. M. hove too under bare poles, and lay too until Dec. 30th, at 8 A. M. the sea breaking over us, then set a balanced reef'd mainsail and jib, lat. by obs. 37, 57, in the gulph stream: light winds and calm till midnight Jan. 1, 1812; at 1 P. M. Jan. 2d, blew a severe gale, and rained hard with showers till 11 A. M. at 1 P. M. wind came round at W. and sun shone till 4 P. M. then cloudy, and a gale of wind from N. W. for 5 days, laying too under bare poles; 20 days after leaving Newport, off George's Bank, spoke brig Adamant, 2 days from Boston, who sent their boat on board with 2 bbls. bread, 2 bbls. water, and half a gallon of oil, to our assistance, lat. 41, 45: we then had it pleasant, and light winds at S. E. for 4 days: run for Cape Cod, and by reckoning was 8 miles N. and 10 miles W. of it, when on 2 9th Jan. at 2 A. M. a gale of wind came on, which blew our sails out of the bolt rope, we then lay hull too 6 days, covered with ice from the deck to mast head, and could do nothing, having lost our boom, and nav[illegible] twine to mend the sails. On Saturday Jan. 25th, off the S. E. of George's Bank, saw a schooner running for us, which proved to be the Rhoda, Wm. Coombs master, 69 days from St. Barts. for Kennebec, having his sails blown to pieces, and out of provisions. We took our rigging, sails and provisions, and left the sloop; went on board the schooner, and safely arrived at Kennebec Feb. 5th, after being out from Newport 45 days."

Their personal exertions and sufferings must have been extreme. Capt. Clarke and Mr Oman were obliged alternately to tend the helm, day and night, upon their knees, from which the skin was entirely worn off, and whenever they rose up the blood ran down to their shoes. Clarke particularly was in such a situation, when they were relieved, that it was feared, he would lose his limbs. It is wonderful they did not all perish.

The last democratic paper has charged us with suppressing part of "*Capt. Otway's* [of Brig Funchall] *statement respecting his treatment by the British ship Guerrier.*"—And says that Capt. Otway is their authority for the charge. We are sensible that it is an unnecessary condescension in us, to prove the falsehood of charges coming from such mouths; but it may be of some service to them, to be taught, how dangerous is the vice of lying.—Let them receive a lesson from Capt. Otway himself.—Pray read his letter following.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1812.

Messrs. Rousmaniere & Barber,

My written communication to you, of occurrences during the homeward voyage of the Brig Funchal, was faithfully published in your paper of the 1st inst under the head of "Ship News." Nor have I said, or authorized any other person to say, that you have omitted or suppressed any circumstance in said communication, which is not the fact.—The circumstance of the Guerrier's bearing down upon me, in a manner which induced me to think his object was to "run me down," was omitted in my statement to you through hurry.

N. OTWAY.

Capt. O's original communication to us, written and signed by himself, is still in our possession; it was published entire, without the omission or alteration of a single fact or circumstance.—Nor did he ever communicate to us any additional circumstance until after the article in the democratic paper upon the same subject appeared.

There is also, in the same paper, some round-about insinuation, respecting our mention of an impressment from the ship Mary, (Capt. Taber.) This is as little true as the rest.

It is invariably our endeavour to obtain, in writing, from the Masters of vessels arriving here, all such marine and other news, as they may have to communicate;—and, whatever we receive, whether in writing or verbally, we publish precisely as it is communicated to us.

Died,

At Charleston, (S.C.) on the 14th ult. Mr. DAVID LOPEZ, Merchant, formerly of this town, in the 63d year of his age.

In this town on the 10th inst Capt. JOHN C. FERRANT.

On Wednesday last, Miss FANNY GARDNER, eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Gardner, in the 19th year of her age.

At sea, on the 19th January, Drowned from on board sloop Sally, Capt. Coggeshall, on her passage from Lisbon for this port, Mr. JOHN N. BIGLEY, eldest son of Capt. John Bigley of this town, in the 18th year of his age.—In the death of this young man, his parents, and brother and sisters, will mourn the bereavement of a son and brother endeared to them, and esteemed by all who knew him, for the affability of his manners, and the sweetness of his temper and disposition—and the community will regret the privation of enterprize and growing usefulness.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Feb. 15, 1812.

ENTERED.

Barque Julius Cæsar, Goodrich, St. Barts.: sloop Columbia, Snow, ditto: do. Sally, Coggeshall, St. Ubes: do. Lively, Barney, Norfolk: sch'r Ann & Susan, Brown, New-York: Brig Return, Smith, Cayenne.

CLEARED.

Brig Hiram, Updike, West-Indies; do. Russell, Easton, Matanzes: do. Pegasus, Southworth, Lisbon: sloop Maria, Hathaway, Charleston.

Arrived on Monday last, sloop Sally, Coggeshall, of this port, 81 days from St. Ubes.—The Sally had been on the coast more than 30 days, and experienced very bad weather.

Arrived on Tuesday last, barque Julius Cæsar, Goodrich, 16 days from St. Barts. for New-York.—Left there, brig Mary, Bates, and Mary-Ann, Allen, of Providence, just arrived; sch'r Regulator, Grainger, for do. in 3 days; and several other American vessels, names not recollected.

Same day, Sloop Columbia, Snow, 17 days from St. Barts. bound to Providence.

Arrived yesterday, (via Vineyard) brig Return, Smith, of Salem, 29 days from Cayenne.—Left there, schooner Lydia & Margaret, Arnold, for Providence in 7 days.—On Monday last, off Gay-head, spoke sloop Patty, from Portsmouth (N. H.) for New-York, having just carried away her mast about 10 feet above the deck.

The sch'r Sally, Gibbs, of Rochester from Savannah for Providence, went ashore in Mackarel cove on Saturday morning last.—She has since got off, and arrived in this harbor, and has not received any material damage.

The brig Dover, Burrough, of Providence, from St. Petersburgh, via Lisbon, in 38 days, went ashore on Wednesday morning last at Castle-Hill, about 3 miles from this town.—Nearly all her cargo was landed in the course of the day; the brig has since been got off, and arrived in this harbor yesterday morning, having experienced no material injury.

Smith on the Prophecies.

Just Received, and for Sale, at
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

A DISSERTATION on the Prophecies relative to Antichrist and the last times; exhibiting the rise, character, and overthrow of that terrible power, and a treatise on the seven apocalyptic Vials. By Ethan Smith, A. M.

Prayer-Books

Of almost every size, quality of paper and binding, and containing generally the Offices and additional Hymns, are now for sale as above, at the publishers lowest prices.

Wrifford's Copies.

Just received and for sale as above,
A new supply of Wrifford's Writing Copies.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Are received by R. & B. for the Port-Folio, which is now edited by NICHOLAS BIDDLE *and* PAUL ALLEN, *Esquires.*
Newport, Jan. 15.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in the *Auction & Commission Business*, under the Firm of

CHANNING & STURGIS,

And have taken the Store, No. 12, Kilby-Street, opposite Mess'rs. *Paul Revere & Son.*

Any business in either of the above branches, confided to them, will meet with every attention.

GEORGE G. CHANNING,
HENRY STURGIS.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1812.

MOLASSES.

THIS day landing on Dean's Wharf, from Brig Return, 200 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of a good quality.—For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, Feb. 15.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, lealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Feb. 14.

TO LET,

For One or more Years, and possession given in March next.

THE HOUSE and Store, No. 161, Thames-street, (with a large Garden adjoining) now occupied by Mr. *John Hull*, Tailor.—Said Estate is pleasantly situated, and has every accommodation for a family.—For terms, apply to

GEORGE WANTON.

☞ G. WANTON is about to make some new arrangements, which renders a settlement of his Accounts indispensable. He therefore requests all persons having unsettled Accounts to call and adjust them immediately.—Those Accounts which may remain unsettled in March next, he will be compelled to leave with *Dutee J. Pearce* Esq.

Newport, Feb. 14. 5w

PHILIP TILLINGHAST,

Has for sale, wholesale or retail.

FIFTY Bushels of best clean summer seed WHEAT, from the west part of the county of Montgomery, state of New-York—great pains have been taken to get the best, and it is perfectly dry.

Wickford, Feb. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix.*

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of EDWARD LANDERS, late of Newport, aforesaid, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent give notice, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings for six months, being the time allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims.

JOHN MEIN,
JOHN EARL, jun } *Com'rs.*

And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIGAIL LANDERS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, [illegible] 3, 1812

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the unsettled Estate of Capt NATHANIEL BRIGGS, senior, late of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, deceased, and has accepted that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—And all persons having any demands upon said Estate are desired to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

AMEY BORDEN, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, Feb 10, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of SIMEON BORDEN, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, yeoman, deceased intestate, and has accepted that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs; and all persons having any demands upon said estate, are desired to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

AMEY BORDEN, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, Feb. 10, 1812.

Poetry.

[☞ The following lines appear to have been one of the last flashes of the late Mr. DENNIE's genius. They are in the last Port Folio, with introductory remarks indicative of a sinking frame, since resting under the clod of the valley.]

To Readers and Correspondents.

The letters from L—— excite the most vivid interest; but, alas! their object cannot be suddenly realized. He, to whom they so pathetically refer, is under the [illegible] of Pain, and the bleeding thongs of Adversity. Still "gay Hope," sometimes irradiating his gloom, points to a BRILLIANT FUTURE, and urges him to exclaim, in the loftiest tone of independence,

ALTHOUGH my limbs Disease invades,
Her wings IMAGINATION tries,
And bears me to the peaceful shades,
Where DENNIE's humble turrets rise.

Here stop, my soul, thy rapid flight,
Nor from the pleasing groves depart,
Where first great Nature charmed my sight,
Where Wisdom first informed my heart.

Here let me through the vales pursue,
A guide, my FATHER, and my FRIEND;
Once more great Nature's works review,
Once more on Wisdom's voice attend.

[illegible] *false careness, causeless strife,*
Wild Hope, vain Fear, alike remov'd,
Here let me learn the use of life,
When best enjoyed, *when most improv'd.*

Teach me, thou venerable bower,
Cool Meditation's quiet seat,
The GENEROUS SCORN OF MUSHROOM POWER;
The silent grandeur of retreat.

When Pride, by Guilt, to greatness climbs,
Or *raging Factions* rush to war,
Here let me learn to shun the crimes,
I can't prevent, and WILL NOT SHARE.

But lest I fall, by subtler foes,
Bright Wisdom teach me MARY's art,
My *swelling passions* to compose,
And QUELL THE REBELS of the *heart.*

John M. Mansfield,

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies Morocco walking SHOES, of an excellent quality, with and without [illegible], one trunk gentlemen's New-made morocco pumps, and ladies slippers.—*Also*, A complete assortment of ladies morocco slippers and [illegible] wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased at any shoe-store in the United States.—On hand, a general supply of men's, women's, misses and children's shoes, of all descriptions.—Also, New-York manufactured calf skins and neats leather, yellow roan and binding skins, boot legs and tops, shoe [illegible], boot cord and tassels.—Also for sale 11 hhds. of Primo Tobacco.

Newport, Jan. 17.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

[illegible] bushels Corn.
[illegible] do. coarse American Salt.
[illegible] do. fine Liverpool Do.
[illegible] Hhds. first quality Molasses.
[illegible] quintals Codfish.
[illegible] hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown Sugar.
[illegible] do. Doolittle's Soap.
[illegible] bushels Barley.
[illegible] bbls. superfine Flour,
[illegible] Hogs Lard.
[illegible] Cheese of the first quality.
[illegible] pipes Gin.
[illegible] boxes Chocolate.
[illegible] stone, iron and earthern ware [illegible] descriptions, with a large assortment [illegible] Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.
[illegible] above articles will be sold on [illegible] most reasonable terms for cash or [illegible] credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Lot, No. 41, Thames-street, late Mr. Ellery's, [illegible] the Coach-House and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Newport, Sept. 12.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

THE House and Shop, No. 162 Thames-street, lately occupied [illegible] with a large store [illegible].—The situation and convenience of this Estate renders any particulars unnecessary.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 27th of 1mo.

Researches in Asia.

Just Received, and for Sale, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.*

THE second edition, (price only 75 Cents) of CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES IN ASIA: with Notices of the Translation of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages.—By the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. Author of Star in the East, Memoir, &c.—To which is added, the Rev. MELVILLE HORNE's Sermon, Preached in London, June 3, 1811.

New and Valuable Works.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE also just received many New and Valuable Works, among which are the following:—

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS. By DUGALD STEWART, Esq. F. R. S. Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.—1 vol. 8vo.

Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain.—Containing researches relative to the Geography of Mexico, the extent of its surface and its political division into Intendancies, the physical aspect of the country, the population, the state of agriculture and manufacturing and commercial industry, the canals projected between the South sea and Atlantic Ocean, the Crown Revenues, the quantity of the precious metals which have flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the discovery of the new continent, and the military defence of New Spain.—By ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT, with Physical sections and Maps.—Translated from the original French by John Black.—2 vols. 8vo.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric.—By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen; a new edition, with the Author's last additions and corrections.—1 vol 8vo.

Practical Piety; or, the influence of the Religion of the Heart on the conduct of the life.—By HANNAH MORE. Two Volumes in One, price only 75 cents.

Metrical Tales and other Poems, by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes. First American edition.

January 13, 1812.

NEW AND CHEAP.

Just opened at the Store of

E. W. LAWTON,

No. 175, Thames-street.

A COMPLETE Assortment of India Cottons, from 10 to 50 cents per yard, and of excellent qualities; a few elegant plain and twilled silks, sattins and sarsnets, a variety of colours; elegant plain and tambor'd 6-4 and 8-4 silk laces for veils and mantles; London twilled prints.—*Also*, A variety of new Fancy and Staple Articles, in addition to a very extensive Assortment before on hand, which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

COTTON YARN and CLOTHS at Factory prices.

For sale, on the wharf, Cotton, Molasses, Flour and Anchors.

Newport, 16th of 8th mo. 1811.

G. W. Martin & Co.

HAVE just received and offer at private sale, at their store No. 72, Thames-street, 100 Barrels superfine Flour; 20 tierces Middlings.

Newport, Jan 7.

NOTICE.

THE HARRISON FARM, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, is still for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, August 14.

WHITE SATTINS & CRAPES.

Just received by

P. O. RICHMOND.

A FEW pieces elegant white Sattins, Crapes and Ribbons; and a few long white kid gloves, all of a superior quality.—Also, a general assortment of seasonable goods: and one bale India cottons, a little damaged, which will be sold cheap.

Newport, Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book-Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle their debts by Note or otherwise, before the 1st day of January next, when his unsettled demands will be put in suit without reserve or further notice.

BENJAMIN WAITE CASE.

Newport, Oct. 2.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

30 casks 20d, 12d, 10d. 6d. and 4d Nails.
10 tons Cordage.
60 boxes white and brown Havanna Sugars.
6000 lbs. best Coffee.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
5 pipes old Madeira Wine, vintage 1808.
6 quarter-casks do.
100 bbls. Mess and prime Beef.
30 boxes spermaciti candles.
Bags shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
Boxes tumblers, and china cups and saucers.
20 kegs first quality Butter.
A variety of English Goods.
Also, landing from brig Argus.
130 hhds. Molasses.

Newport, Dec. 13.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive assortment of English and India Goods, consisting of:—Superfine and low-priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of every description; 3-4 and 7-4 pelice cloths, of the newest patterns; black, white, red and yellow flannels; scalet figur'd do: fine Bath Coatings; coloured and white worsted hosiery; velvets; prints, &c.—A great variety of India cottons; first quality black and coloured lutestrings; do. English and India sattins; India calicoes, of handsome patterns; and 1 bale cottons, at 6d per yard, a little damaged.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin, and souchong Teas, warranted of the first quality, by the chest or smaller quantity.—*Likewise*, 2 cases cotton balls, from No. 59 to No. 116.—All of which will be sold cheap, as usual.

Newport, Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Town, at a Meeting held the 9th inst. having resolved to erect or purchase a suitable building as an House of Industry, for the accommodation and employment of the Poor, and that such building, if erected, shall be of stone.—Therefore,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by either of the subscribing Committee, (appointed for that purpose) for contracts to furnish 400 Cords of good faced building stones, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March next, at such place near the present Work-House as the committee shall appoint.—Also, For contracts for building the walls of said House, 72 feet long, 36 broad, 24 high, upon a basement of 8 feet, 4 feet of which is to be above ground. The basement wall to be 2 feet thick. The first story 9 feet high and 18 inches thick.—The 2d story 8 feet high and 15 inches thick.—The third story 7 feet high and one foot thick. There will be 3 doors and 90 windows.

Also, for contracts to furnish, at an agreed price per 1000 feet, Timber, (white pine, free of sap,) Boards, and cedar shingles necessary for the building.—The quantity and dimensions to be given by the Committee, at the time of concluding the contracts.

Also, for Contracts for putting on a hipped roof upon said building, making the doors, and the frames and sashes for 90 windows, 7 by 9 glass; putting up the partitions necessary for 6 rooms on the first floor, and 14 rooms on each of the two upper stories, to be divided by an entry 8 feet wide, through the centre of each upper story—and for the whole inside work necessary for said building, to be done in the plainest manner.

The Proposals may be made for the whole or any part of the above, to be delivered in within one month from this date.

Any variation made in this plan by the Committee appointed to superintend the building, will be taken into consideration at the time of concluding the contracts.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
DAVID BUFFUM,
JOHN SLOCUM,
NATHANIEL HAZARD,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SILAS DEAN,
HENRY BULL,
BENJAMIN HAZARD.
} COMMITTEE.

Newport, Sept. 13.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

30,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE ! ! !

GRAND

Union College Lottery, No. 3.

WILL commence Drawing in New-York on the 28th April next.—Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.—Look at the celebrated Scheme.

1 Prize of		30,000
1	do.	25,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
[illegible]	do.	2,000
7	do.	1,000
20	do.	500
30	do.	200
50	do.	100
100	do.	50

Besides a large number 10, 20, &c.

The demand for Tickets in the above excellent Lottery is very great throughout the United States.

Tickets and parts in this Lottery, may be obtained by Orders left with

J. C. SHAW,

At his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 116, Thames-street, where have lately been sold,

One Prize of		$ 15,000
1	do.	500
3	do.	200
5	do.	100

Besides a large number of 50, 20, &c.—so that it has now become common for people to say,

" *If a Ticket we buy, and wish for the Gold,*
" *Let's all go to SHAW's, where the Prizes are sold.*"

Present price of Tickets, viz:—Whole $ 8 50—Halves 4 62—Quarters 2 25—but will soon rise.

Prize Tickets taken in payment, and Cash given as soon as due on all Tickets obtained by the agency of J. C. SHAW.

A complete assortment of Stationary as usual, very cheap.

Exchange & Lottery Office,
January 17, 1812.

BRANDYWINE PAPER.

J. C. Shaw,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, Sixty Reams Brandywine Paper, consisting of Cap No. 1 & 2, Quarto vellum post and medium Drawing, which with his former stock, of various kinds of Paper, makes his assortment as complete as any in this state. All which will be sold as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, Jan. 3.

Book, Hat & Stationary Store.

George Wanton,

Offers for Sale,

SEVERAL Hundred volumes second-hand Books, as History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Plays, Poems, &c. not much injured—all of which will be sold for ONE-HALF the original price.

One set Dr. Rees' New Cyclopedia, at 1 dollar per number less than the present price.

Just received, many new Plays, and other publications; uniform editions of Scott's Poems, British Spy, &c.

Also, an additional supply of School-Books of every kind in use, which will be sold by the dozen or single, on the lowest terms, among which are Webster's and Murray's Spelling-books, Alden's 1st, 2d and 3 vols.; Walker's Dictionaries, Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, American Preceptor, Murray's grammar, introduction, reader and sequel; history of New-England, school bibles, testaments Dwight's Geography, &c.

Also received, best foolscap No. 1 & 2 Writing Paper, by ream or quire, letter paper of various kinds, dutch quills, wafers, sealing wax and music paper.

Likewise received, a few more groce Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks; family Bibles with and without plates; blank Account books; Rhode-Island Clerk's Magazine, containing various forms of writings; common, merry andrew, best eagle and Henry 8th playing Cards.

THE HAT STORE is furnished with an assortment of gentlemen's best superfine Beaver HATS, fashionable in shape and of the best quality.

Several Thousand rolls Paper Hangings and Borders: an extensive assortment for rooms and window curtains.

Read's and other collections of Sacred Music, for singing Societies.

Newport, Jan 17.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov. 22.

Rope Store.

A. & G. Tilley,

Inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed their Rope store three doors south of the stand they lately occupied, and have taken the store recently improved by Mr. David Thatcher, south corner of Mr. Robert Stevens's wharf, where they have for sale, Cables and cordage of all sizes, bolt rope, wormings, houseline, marline, led, log and cod lines; small fishing lines; white rope, sewing twine, &c.—Orders from distant customers promptly attended to, and gangs of rigging furnished at short notice, warranted to be equal to any in the United States.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and employers for the generous encouragement they have received, and hope by an unremitting attention, to merit the continuance of their favours.

Newport, Oct. 31.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5 8, 6-8 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboofes and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch Turpentine and Rosin: red white and blue Bunting and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received* 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport June 2, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM R WILBER, late of Newport aforesaid deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings for six months, being the time allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims.

THOMAS GODDARD,
GEORGE WANTON,
} *Com'rs.*

And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct 7 18[illegible]

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of SAMUEL LAWTON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, intestate, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 4

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of NICHOLAS EASTON, Esq late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the Office of *G. S. Silliman*, in said Newport on the first Monday of each month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENNIS,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN,
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HANNAH EASTON, *Adm'x.*
[illegible] GB IRISH.
[illegible] TOWNSEND, } *Adm'rs*

Newport, Jan. 6 1812

Newport, ss.—*State of Rhode-Island &c.*
Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court.

WHEREAS RAY BLIVEN, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said Office his petition, together with a copy of the acts and doings of the Gen. Assembly, at their Feb. Session, 1811, granting him the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Ray Bliven, that they be and appear, (if they think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute his effects.

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

February 7 1812.

JOHN BANISTER,

No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale

8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
8 barrels Mess Pork.

And a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Also just received,

An assortment of Swede's Iron, of a superior quality in flat and square bars.

Newport, Sept. 19.